Wyoming's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant

Community Strategic Planning Workbook

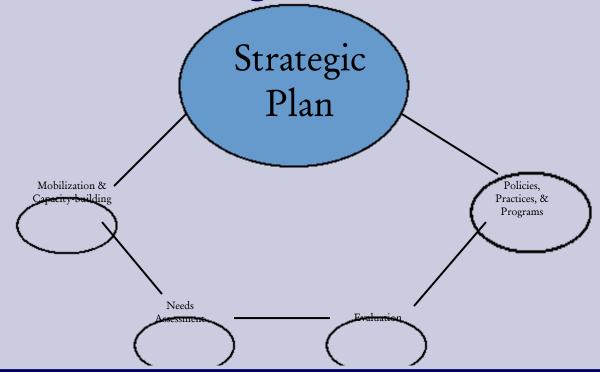


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Workbook is Also Available Online: http://spfsig.preved.org/news.php

Strategic Planning Contributors

List the names of people in your community, the organizations they represent, and the contributions they made to the development of the strategic plan in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Strategic Planning Contributors

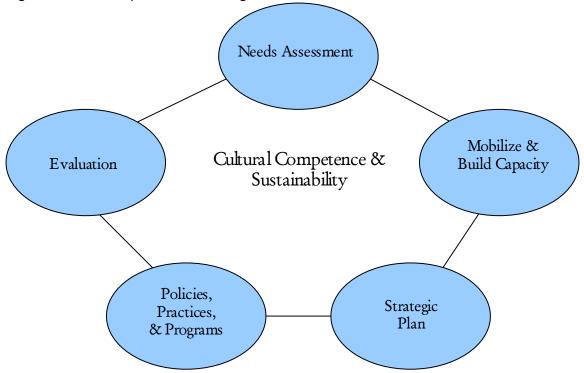
Name	Organization	Contribution
School Superintendent, School Curriculum Director, Principals, 21 st CCLC Director and a variety of teachers (18 in attendance)	Coordinated School Health Program Members – meeting 3/19/07	Collection & compiling of school related data
Tammi Slagle Donna Litsey	Big Brothers, Big Sisters	Collection & compiling of community related data
	Community Advisory Council	Collecting, reviewing and compiling data
Mark Nelson Pat Cornwell Bill Gordon Laura Inman Lou Falgoust Ranae Baldes	Thermopolis Chief of Police Thermopolis Police Dept. Thermopolis Police Dept. Thermopolis Police Dept. HSC Sheriff County Attorney's Office	Collection & compiling of law enforcement data
Leo Hammond Jane Norskog	Hot Springs County Counseling Services	Collection , compiling of data, oversight of Needs Assessment Workbook
Becky Mortimore	Tobacco Prevention	Tobacco Data
Karissa Williams	READY Program	Collection & compiling of community related data
Jan Olheiser	Children Resource Center	Collection & compiling of community related data
Pennie Anderson	Dept. of Family Services	Out of home placement info

Introduction

Wyoming received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (Prevention Framework) from the Federal Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) on September 30, 2004, along with 20 other states and territories.

The purpose of the project is to implement the five components of the SPF planning model at both state and community levels in Wyoming. The following diagram details this process (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2005).

Figure 1. Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process

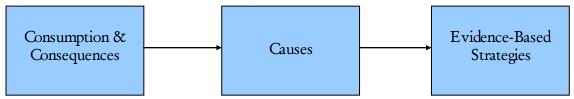


At the state level, Wyoming has completed the needs assessment and funding allocation plan. Mobilization and capacity building take place throughout the project. Wyoming's needs assessment identified the targeted problem as the misuse of alcohol and its consequences, and Wyoming's allocation strategy funds all 23 counties and the Wind River Reservation as Prevention Framework (PF) community grantees.

Outcome-Based Prevention

The foundation of the PF process is the outcome-based prevention model (Lowther & Birckmayer, 2006).

Figure 2. PF Needs Assessment Logic Model



In this model a community details its substance-related consumption and consequence data, researches the causal areas that may impact these problems, and chooses evidencebased policies, practices, and programs to address the identified causal areas.

Purpose

The purpose of this workbook is to help PF funded communities go through the outcome-based prevention model. The current task is to develop a strategic plan. This means that grantees, and the community partnerships, must successfully select and implement evidence-based interventions. This workbook lays out the organizational structure of the Strategic Plan that is to be developed by each community. To be effective, you should not complete this workbook alone. Instead, you and your Community Advisory Council (CAC) should work together to complete this task.

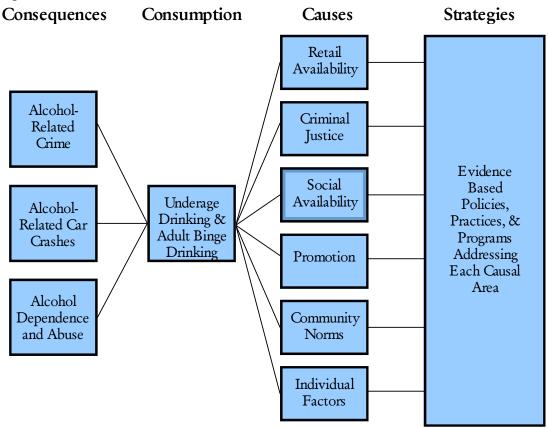
Keep in mind that Wyoming has already identified the targeted need for this project—the misuse of alcohol.

"Misuse of alcohol" means that:

- 1. The primary target for the PF is underage drinking, and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to any use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five of more drinks on any one occasion.
- 2. The secondary target for the PF is the most significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol in Wyoming: alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, and alcohol dependence and abuse.

Workbook Organization

Figure 3. Outcome-Based Prevention Model



Developing a comprehensive strategic plan at the community level requires a vision for organizing specific prevention programs, policies, and practices to address substance abuse problems locally. A well-developed strategic plan will increase the likeliness of a strategy being implemented effectively.

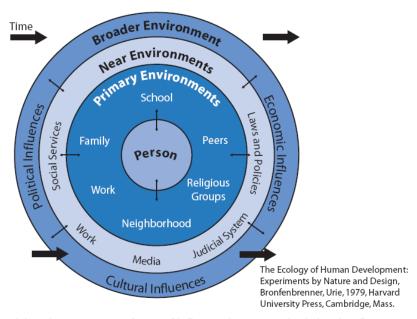
The deadline for submitting your Community Strategic Plan is August 31, 2007. Two copies of the Community Strategic Plan should be submitted, one by mail and one electronically to:

Lisa Laake, MPH, CHES
Wyoming Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220
Cheyenne, WY 82002
llaake@state.wy.us
(307) 777-3352

Human Environmental Framework

Figure 4 illustrates the Human Environmental Framework, which shows that interventions can start in many different areas and will affect more than one environment. Strategies that focus on multiple factors and conditions will contribute to a more comprehensive prevention plan.

Figure 4. Human Environmental Framework



This figure depicts social environments or spheres of influence in concentric circles that flare outward, moving progressively away from direct influence on the individual toward increasingly indirect influence, and advancing over time. A comprehensive intervention plan should identify a mix or layering of interventions that target salient risk and protective factors in multiple contexts across the life span.

Evidence-based Prevention

States are required to follow certain guidelines in the policies, practices, and programs it selects in the Prevention Framework project. Every strategy implemented by the Prevention Framework must be evidence-based. This means that 100% of all strategies must be evidence-based.

Under the Prevention Framework project, evidence-based is defined as follows:

- 1. Inclusion in a Federal List or Registry of evidence-based interventions;
- 2. Being reported (with positive effects) in a peer-reviewed journal; OR
- 3. Documentation of effectiveness based on the following three guidelines:
 - The intervention is based on solid theory or theoretical perspective that has been validated by research;
 - The intervention is supported by a documented body of knowledge a converging of empirical evidence of effectiveness – generated from similar or related interventions tat indicate effectiveness; AND
 - The intervention is judged by a consensus among informed experts to be effective based on a combination of theory, research and practice experience. "Informed experts" may include key community prevention leaders, and elders or respected leaders within indigenous cultures.

Finding Strategies

The following is list of websites that may be used to find evidence-based strategies. This is not an all-inclusive list and may also include strategies that would not be relevant for your community:

- National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: http://www.dsgonline.com/mpg2.5/mpg index.htm
- CSAP's Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CASAT): http://casat.unr.edu/bestpractices/search.php
- Alcohol Policy Information System: http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/index.asp?SEC={B4296FE1-6F35-4175-B85D-17D5A53EE062}&Type=NONE
- Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free: http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org/en/prevention/pubs.cfm
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA):

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.3d62007aac5298598fcb 6010dba046a0/

Every participant has received a CD containing research articles and other publications that may be useful in developing your strategic plan.

Evidence-based Environmental Strategies

The following is a list of just a few of the evidence-based environmental strategies:

- Responsible beverage service
- Alcohol compliance checks
- Happy hour restrictions
- Reducing alcohol outlet density
- Limiting hours/days of retail sales
- Sobriety and traffic safety checkpoints
- Graduated drivers' license laws
- Social host laws
- Keg registration
- Restricting alcohol sales at public events
- Increasing taxes on sales of alcohol
- Dram shop liability

Choosing the Right Strategy for your Community

There are many factors to consider prior to choosing your strategies. Not all strategies will be effective in all communities.

All strategies must be based on data collected around each of the causal areas during your Needs Assessment. Please review your Needs Assessment Workbook.

One factor to consider is whether or not there is community support for the strategy. If the community does not support the strategy, it is unlikely that the strategy would bring about positive change if implemented.

It is also important to look at what laws are already in place and what laws may prevent certain strategies from being implemented. For example, sobriety checkpoints, shown to be evidence-based, are unlawful in Wyoming (Statute 7-17-101). For this reason, it would not make sense for a community to focus on this strategy.

Another factor to consider is which strategies show the greatest likelihood of showing positive results. There are many great strategies out there, but it is important to look at what the effect would be on the community as a whole.

Logic Model

Logic Model

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines logic model as "a systematic and visual way to present the perceived relationships among the resources you have to operate the program, the activities you plan to do, and the changes or results you hope to achieve" (www.cdc.gov/tobacco/evaluation_manual/glossary.html).

The logic model found on page 11 should be completed by all communities as part of the Strategic Plan. It is important that you work with your coalition when developing this logic model. All communities will have an opportunity to practice developing a logic model.

Community Logic Model

What are the consequence and consumption areas you are going to focus on (from Needs Assessment)? Include your goals and objectives.	What are the causal areas you are going to focus on (review your answer to Question 40 from the Needs Assessment)?	What evidence- based strategies are you going to use for each causal area?	What activities are going to take place in Year 1 (October 2007 – September 2008)?	What activities are going to take place in Year 2 (October 2008 – September 2009)?	What are you going to do to evaluate your strategies?
Our County agrees it has an underage drinking and adult binge drinking problem. If it addresses these areas, it feels a long term affect will take place helping youth and adults make better choices regarding the misuse of alcohol.	1. Community Norms 2. Social Availability	Community Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol Media campaign: advertising, bill boards, radio, newspaper, posters, presentations, etc.	Develop plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the Social Marketing Booklet sent to parents of Middle School and High School students. Radio messages regarding misuse of alcohol. Misuse of Alcohol messages in advertising at the movie theater. Newspaper articles,	Develop further Social Marketing Strategies. Continue radio messages regarding the misuse of alcohol Continue advertising at the movie theater.	The coalition agrees to work closely with WYSAC in developing evaluation methods regarding all causal areas in Hot Springs County. Evaluation of all Prevention Strategies will also be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of local agencies tracking alcohol related crimes and

		interviews and community surveys. Utilize more posters giving statistics, etc. in the community	Continue newspaper articles, interviews, and community surveys.	other incidents. Utilize research data from PNA & WYRBS.
3. Individual Factors	Student involvement in Substance Abuse Prevention	Involve STAND and SADD in planning school prevention activities. Enlist students to connect with legislators that can	Continue STAND & SADD Continue interaction with legislators.	
4. Criminal Just	Support and encourage Legislators to Change State	be influential in legislative hearings. Invite regional legislators to CAC	Help educate	Law Enforcement will be able to enforce MIP laws in the county as

Statuette 12-6-101 (b) (MIP) to include county as well as city.	to present our concerns regarding MIP laws.	legislators about city vs. county MIP's.	well as in the city.
Educate and encourage the judicial system to include legal records to facilitate more accurate substance abuse assessments to help the courts make better decisions regarding adult binge drinkers.	Meeting with those in the judicial system.	Implement new substance abuse assessment guidelines.	Interview people making and using the substance abuse assessments.

Organization of Strategic Plan

	Form 1: Cover Shee	t	
(Please place thi	is as the top page for y	your application	on)
County:	Hot Springs County	У	
Name and title of primary contact:	Jane Norskog	Phone: 307-86	64-3138
Email (required):	janen@rtconnect.ne	et Fax:	307-864-3139
Mailing Address: 121 S. 4 th St	City: Thermo	polis WY	Zip: 82443
Shipping Address (if different):			
Total Funding Request for First Year	ar Implementation: \$3	72,407.00	
Name, organization, address, phor Agency authorized to sign contracts		identification	number for the <u>Lead</u>
	Hot Springs County 121 S. 4 th St. Thermopolis, WY 82 307-864-3138 307-864-3139 FAX hsccs@rtconnect.net	C	ervices
Certification: I certify to the best of community strategic plan is correct. Coalition was involved in the development authorized by the agency's governing Plan.	. I certify that the Co.	mmunity Adv unity strategic	risory Council and/or plan. I have been
Signature of Primary Contact		Date	
Signature of Fiscal Agent		Date	

Form 2: Geographic Setting/Community Characteristics Limit 2 pages

Describe the geographic setting of the community.

• What are the geographic boundaries?

Hot Springs County: Washakie County on the northeast, Park County on the northwest, Fremont County on the south and Natrona County on the east.

• What are the socio-economic issues relevant to the community?

Unemployment Rate of Hot Springs County was 4.0% in 2007 as reported by Wyoming Department of Revenue and Health.

The average wage for the employed is \$430 a week. Wyoming has the worst gender/wage gap in the United States. Women earn less than 60% of what a man earns in Wyoming. Single mothers are particularly affected when wage disparity forces them to work more than one job and spend less time with their children. Reported by State of Wyoming's Children and Families Initiative of 2006.

Poverty rate is a significant risk factor for the Maternal and Family Health population within Hot Springs County. Hot Springs County has a 12.5% poverty rate of children ages 0-17.

32.4% single parent families with one preschooler and one infant make a livable wage. Only 50.5% of two parent families make a livable wage.

Divorce rates in Hot Springs County higher than state average. State average is approximately 30% higher than the national average.

26.1% of babies born are born into an unmarried household. 60-75% of all births within Hot Springs County are Medicaid Eligible.

Domestic Violence is known to be an under-reported crime across the state.

Hot Springs County Police responded to 13 calls in 2006.

(Sources: Wyoming Department of Health)

HOPE agency (Jan. 2007-June2007)

TANF eligible referrals 26 cases

Hot Springs County Department of Family Services: Statistics Reports in 2006-2007

Child Protection Reports 102 cases
Youth and Family Services Reports 10 cases
2007: Out of home placements 10 cases
Child protection placements 7 cases

Child in need of supervision placements 1 case

Juvenile delinquency placement 2 cases

Child Protection and Youth Family Services

Child Protection 29 cases Youth and Family Services 11 cases

Alcohol and substance abuse within our county continues to be one of the greatest health risk factors. Hot Springs County child and adolescent substance abuse rates are generally higher than the state averages, and most at risk behaviors are increasing.

Crime: Offenses (Source: University of Wyoming, Dept. of Geography and Recreation)

Violent crimes: Aggravated Assault 3 cases

Property Crimes:

Burglary 2 cases Larceny-Theft 145 cases Motor Vehicle Theft 2 cases

Suicide has been under reported by medical, law enforcement, and even the crooner. Suicide at this time does not have documentation of what percentage was using alcohol or other substances.

• What are the characteristics of the community?

Hot Springs County has:

- A sizeable senior population and disabled.
- No major industrial business.
- Tourism such as the mineral pools, Dinosaur Center, State Park, food, and motels.
- Other businesses ranching, oil & gas, out door recreation such as hunting and fishing.
- A struggle for many years to keep their young people in the community.
- A lack of low income housing.
- A small school population.

- A lot of town pride in their athletic school sports and academic students.
- Collaborates with many other communities on many issues.
- Describe the target population you will be focusing on.
 - Underage Drinkers and Adult Binge Drinkers.

Form 3: Coalition Involvement Limit 2 pages

Describe the coalition and its involvement in the implementation of the strategies.

• What are the coalition's vision and mission statements?

The Hot Springs County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition and Community Advisory Council is committed to serving as a community planning team for the ongoing development and oversight of a comprehensive community plan to address a variety of substance abuse prevention issues in Hot Springs County.

The Coalition was formed to initiate a concerted mobilization effort to expand the awareness of individuals, agencies, and the community to increase protective factors, and reduce risk factors of substance abuse.

This awareness helps us use our local data, choose programs that are evidenced-based, and collaborate in non-duplicating efforts with other agencies.

• What is the history and makeup of the coalition?

The Coalition was a part of a larger, more encompassing group known as the Community Health Network which was founded in our County in 1995.

Several community groups were in existence for many years in Hot Springs County to address a variety of concerns. In 2002 they joined together to give oversight and advise the 21st Century SIG Grant. This coalition was called Hot Springs County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition. The core planning group included: Public Schools, Public Health, Community Wellness Network, Mental Health, Sheriff, Chief of Police, Youth Alternatives, County Attorney, Ministerial Association, and Dept. of Family Services.

The current coalition, Hot Springs County Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition and Community Advisory Council, has added representatives from Big Brothers Big Sisters, Children's Resource Center, County Attorney's Office, County Commissioner's Chair, HOPE Agency, Hospital, Parents, READY Program, Tobacco Prevention, and other concerned Citizens.

Form 4: Consequence & Consumption Areas Limit 2 pages

Describe the alcohol-related consequence and consumption areas your community will be focusing on. Refer to Questions 5 and 9 from the Needs Assessment Workbook.

- Consequence areas could include alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related car crashes, and/or alcohol dependence and abuse.
- Consumption areas could include underage drinking or adult binge drinking.

Q: 5-Because Hot Springs County has such a high incidence of alcohol use/abuse, we are at high risk for alcohol-related crime, for drinking and driving incidences, and consequently alcohol-related car crashes. Drivers age 14-20 were involved in 14.1% of the total (1,120) alcohol involved Wyoming traffic crashes during 2005... 23 reports occurred in Hot Springs County.

Q: 9- Based on the data collected, we don't appear to have as big a problem with adult heavy drinking as the other counties in Wyoming. With 5.2% of adults who drank heavily in the past 30 days, we are well below the 16.5% state average for adult binge and heavy drinking.

Adult binge and heavy drinking data appears to be conflicting with local concerns.

Underage drinking data reflects a need for further consideration of this issue.

The Alcohol-related consequence and consumption areas our community will be focusing on, are Under Age drinking and Adult Binge drinking.

DFS, HOPE, Public Health, Law Enforcement, Suicide Prevention, Coroner and Mental Health indicate they believe the number of alcohol related incidents are higher than current data reports. Domestic violence, out of home placements, unemployment, poverty, suicide, and other information gathering agencies do not keep track of whether alcohol is involved. There is a need to redo the reporting forms of many agencies. Law Enforcement does keep track of alcohol related incidents.

Form 5: Intervening Variables/Causal Areas Limit 2 pages

Describe the intervening variables/causal areas of substance use in the community.

- How did you respond to Question 40 in the Needs Assessment Workbook?
- Why are you focusing on these areas? Justify your reason.

Q: 40-HSC Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition Community Advisory Council feels Community Norms and Social Availability should be #1, Individual Factors #2, and Criminal Justice #3. Our County agrees it has an underage drinking and adult binge drinking problem. If it addresses these areas, it feels a long term affect will take place helping youth and adults make better choices regarding the misuse of alcohol.

Community Norms - The Wyoming Response to The Institute of Medicine/National Academy of sciences Report: "Wyoming until recent years, has never engaged in a concerted or statewide effort to raise awareness or provide information to its citizens regarding the tragic health, social, and economic consequences resulting from the use of alcohol by youth."

Hot Springs County has been trying for a number of years to raise the awareness of community perceptions about the misuse of alcohol. It is currently continuing their efforts to address community norms that support underage drinking and adult binge drinking.

Our Community Needs Assessment indicated community population grows and then goes down, and then the community allows grandfathering a larger number of licenses. Community events, although only one major event is sponsored by alcohol, appear to have alcohol available via catered sales, i.e. beer gardens, "24 Hours Open" bars for some events, all reflecting a community norm of casual drinking.

Social Availability - The Wyoming Response to The Institute of Medicine/National Academy of Science Report: "Wyoming is profiting indirectly through illegal sales. All segments of the alcohol industry that profits from underage drinking should join and partner to establish and support a mission to reduce and prevent underage drinking."

The liquor retail establishments have stated that the drive through window sales are way up and their alcohol sales inside the bar are down. They are reporting more alcohol being bought for home use. Legal age buyers are making alcohol available to under age drinkers. Binge drinkers appear to have more accessibility at parties and public events.

Individual Factors - Hot Springs County is a rural community with a high amount of acceptance of drinking as a normal day to day practice. Hot Springs County is slightly below the Wyoming state averages of (45.9%) that agree alcohol should not be sold at community events and (45.7%) think it should. Our Hot Springs County Community Needs Assessment indicated slightly more people (48.7%) agree that alcohol should not be sold at community

events. However (45.3%) think that it should.

Hot Springs County is right in the middle of the other counties in our state, with approximately half of the other counties somewhat or strongly **disagreeing** that "alcohol should not be sold at community events," and approximately half of the other counties somewhat or strongly **agreeing** that alcohol should not be sold at community events.

Many still want to have beer gardens or alcohol sales at family events. The numbers are about the same in how a family feels about their child being around or drinking alcohol. People not wanting their children at alcohol related events often just do not participate in that event.

Why 21 reports, "An active and engaged community can act to change community norms surrounding underage drinking to become a community that will not tolerate underage drinking. When working to implement effective, long-term strategies, communities begin to change their attitudes and behaviors of those who see teen drinking as a 'rite of passage'".

In May 2007 the Hot Springs County Prevention Specialist interviewed 13 students that were on the Student Council at the Hot Springs County High School. They gave first hand information on what they see and do in Hot Springs County concerning Underage Drinking and Binge Drinking. Their answers were honest about who supplies the alcohol and how easy it is to obtain alcohol and were they go to drink it. They made generalizations saying "Everyone is doing it." There are a number of students that never drink alcohol and are not interested in starting.

Criminal Justice:

HSC is focusing on criminal justice because we are concerned that Law Enforcement be able to enforce county MIP laws the same as city MIP laws.

The court system and assessment professionals report that Substance Abuse Assessments are currently self reporting and often leads to inaccurate assessments, especially regarding adult binge drinking. Therefore, it was suggested legal records need to be included to help those doing Substance Abuse Assessments to provide a more accurate assessment.

Form 6: Community Resources Limit 2 pages

Describe the current community resources available to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

• What were the results of the Community Resource Assessment (Table 51 from the Needs Assessment Workbook)?

Causal Area	Strategies	Resources
Retail Availability	Compliance Checks, TIPS Training for business personnel.	Law Enforcement State Liquor Commission
Criminal Justice	"0" tolerance for underage drinking, MIP laws, Aiding and abetting an minor in possession, Trying to get laws to match in the city and county.	Law Enforcement – County, city, judicial
Social Availability	No Host law, Town Ordinances, State Statuettes.	Legislators
Promotion	Not advertising when youth are involved in an event, Media.	Alcohol Retail Businesses, Newspaper
Community Norms	Booklet dispersed to all Junior High and High School student's parents. Numerous articles in Newspaper	Community Mobilization Organization Independent Record
Individual Factors	Prevention Needs Assessment, Wyoming Behavioral Risk Survey, DARE Program Alive at 25 Lights On Big Brothers Big Sisters Safe & Drug Free Schools	WYSAC & Schools Law Enforcement State Hwy Patrol Schools Big Brothers Big Sisters Schools
	School Health Program	Schools

Form 7: Strategies

No page limit

Describe the community-based strategies to be used to address the targeted substance use issues in the community.

Our Community desires to continue many of the strategies already in place in Hot Springs County addressing the Misuse of Alcohol. Form 6 above list those strategies that have been in place.

We feel some of those strategies need to be continued, some expanded, some need adjusting, and some need to be terminated.

Strategies we are going to concentrate on the next two years:

- Community Norms and Social Availability:
 Utilize Community Mobilization for the Prevention of Substance Abuse.
- Individual Factors:
 - Enlist student involvement in Substance Abuse Prevention.
- Criminal Justice:
 Support and Encourage Legislators to change county MIP law to match city
 MIP law. (Wyoming State Statuette 12-6-101 b)
- Change Substance Abuse Assessments to be more than self reporting.
- How are the selected strategies appropriate? Justify your selection.

Our selected strategies are appropriate because they are:

- Best Practice Models
- Addressing underage drinking and adult binge drinking
- Able to be achieved
- Able to be evaluated
- Community based
- Community supported
- Age appropriate

They are justified because they address the causal areas identified by our Community.

• How will the selected strategies address the consequences, consumption, and intervening variables identified?

They will:

- Provide an avenue of change.
- Promote the involvement of the community.
- Address the causal factors identified by our community.
- Provide education regarding misuse of alcohol.
- Provide an avenue to reduce underage drinking and adult binge drinking.
- How are the strategies evidence-based? Provide verification that they are indeed evidence-based.

Community Mobilization for Change on Alcohol: It is listed by NREPP (National Registry of Evidenced-based Prevention Programs).

Student Centered Prevention Programs - Utilizing such programs as STAND (Students Taking a New Direction) and SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions) which are included in NREPP.

Support and Encourage Legislators to change State Statuette 12-6-101-b:

Community How to Guide on Public Policy – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Change Substance Abuse Assessment Process:

Use of Mass Media Campaigns Appropriately – Marketing a hard-to-swallow message: recommendations for the design of media campaigns to increase awareness about the risks of binge drinking. From *Can. J. Public Health*, *96*, *189-193*.

Form 8: Community Readiness & Experience

Limit 2 pages

Describe the community's readiness to address the identified issue(s) and strategies.

• How has the community's readiness been assessed?

Community Readiness Survey was sent to a group of Key Leaders within the Community in 2002. Another one was sent in February, 2006. The 2006 Survey indicates 45% of our Community Leaders are at stages 4 & 5 of the Stages of Community Readiness, used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and 42%were at stages 6, 7, & 8. This indicates our Community has made some progress but still have some distance to go.

Describe examples of prior community experience, successes, and barriers with this issue.

Strategies

Booklet dispersed to all Junior High and High School student's parents. Numerous articles in Newspaper

Prevention Needs Assessment, Wyoming Behavioral Risk Survey, Dare Program Alive at 25 Lights On Big Brothers Big Sisters Safe & Drug Free Schools School Health Program

What has been tried before?

Evidence-based practices:

- Hot Springs County Law Enforcement has facilitated enforcement of zero tolerance laws in order to increase their deterrent effect.
- Hot Springs County does have graduated driver's licensing laws. (Source: Wyoming Dept. of Licensing)
 15 years of age - permit to practice driving.

16 years of age - license that will give permission to drive from 5am-11pm with only one passenger in the car.

16 ½ years of age - with drivers education, can have regular drivers license. 17 years of age - with out driver's education, can have a regular driver's license.

- Hot Springs County Law Enforcement has implemented evidence-based alcohol server education for employees for licensed alcohol establishments.
- Hot Springs County Law Enforcement has continued to monitor and control, with the help of the Liquor Retailers, suppliers who are buying alcohol for parties.
- Hot Springs County Law Enforcement is routinely checking, as part of regular weekend patrols, areas where underage drinking is known to occur.
- Alcohol education and reporting is mandated for alcohol related offenders

What has worked?

Our Community believes all of the above have contributed in some way to reducing the misuse of alcohol.

• What have been the struggles?

- Changing Community Norms favoring the misuse of alcohol.
- Town and county laws concerned long before State laws were enacted.
- Inconsistent Funding
- Media and social acceptance of misuse of alcohol at national level.
- Keg Registration is being by-passed. Local bars are reporting an increase in take out buying so they do not have to register a keg.

• What is different now?

- Our Community is more aware of the misuse of alcohol.
- Our Community is more willing to admit there is a problem with underage drinking and adult binge drinking.
- Laws regarding the misuse of alcohol are being enforced.

• Form 9a: Activities & Outcomes

No page limit

Describe the coalition's planned activities for Year 1 implementation and Year 2 implementation to address the strategies.

Include a timeline specific to the coalition's project (see Forms 9b and 9c).

Year 1:

Develop a plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the Social Marketing Booklet sent to parents of Middle School and High School students.

Utilize radio messages regarding misuse of alcohol.

Misuse of Alcohol messages in advertising at the movie theater.

Newspaper articles, interviews and community surveys.

Utilize more posters giving statistics, etc. in the community

Involve STAND and SADD in planning school prevention activities.

Enlist students to connect with legislators that can be influential in legislative hearings.

Invite regional legislators to CAC to present our concerns regarding MIP laws.

Meeting with those in the judicial system.

Year 2

Develop further Social Marketing Strategies.

Continue radio messages regarding the misuse of alcohol

Continue advertising at the movie theater.

Continue newspaper articles, interviews, and community surveys.

Continue STAND & SADD

Continue interaction with legislators.

Help educate legislators about city vs. county MIP's.

Implement new substance abuse assessment guidelines.

Describe the associated short-term and long-term outcomes expected.

• Short-term: 1-2 years

Support best-practice environmental strategies.

Encourage more involvement and expanding the programs that work.

Work on an underage drinking coalition as a community health and safety problem that everyone can solve together.

Work with sponsors of community events to craft policies and procedures to ensure those under 21 do not have access to alcohol.

Teach young people about the dangers of underage alcohol use and the health and legal consequences of underage drinking.

Fully support programs that help teens already involved with alcohol.

Instilling a social norm with the younger school age youth that there are better choices than using mind alternating substances.

• Long-term: 3-5 years

Reduce underage drinking.

Reduce adult binge drinking.

Reduce alcohol related car crashes.

Reduce alcohol related crime.

Reduce alcohol dependence and abuse.

Form 9b: Time Line (Year 1) Limit 2 pages

Applicant Agency:

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are samples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08
Contractual report and expenditure report: January 2008, April 2008, July 2008, October 2008 Statewide Prevention				X			X			X		
Framework Meeting Community Advisory Council Meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the Social Marketing Booklet sent to parents of Middle School and High School students.				X								
Radio messages regarding misuse of alcohol. Update every four months.		Х				Х				Х		

Misuse of Alcohol												
messages in advertising at the movie theater.				X								
Newspaper articles, interviews and community surveys.		х		х		Х		Х		х		Х
Utilize more posters, etc. giving statistics, etc. in the community	Х			Х			Х			Х		
Involve STAND and SADD in planning school prevention activities.	Х		Х		X		Х		Х		Х	
Enlist students to connect with legislators that can be influential in legislative hearings.		х		х		х		х				Х

Form 9c: Time Line (Year 2) Limit 2 pages

Applicant Agency:

List the key activities, which will be conducted during the year. Be sure to include the anticipated start-up dates for each of the strategies to be funded under this grant. Activities listed are examples. Dates may be changed by the Division.

Activities	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 09	Feb 09	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	Aug 09	Sep 09
Contractual report and expenditure report: January 2009, April 2009, July 2009, October 2009	X		- 00	X		07	X	07		X		
Statewide Prevention Framework Meeting	77		77	77	77		77				77	
Community Advisory Council Meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop further Social Marketing Strategies.	Х											
Radio messages regarding misuse of alcohol.		Х				Х				Х		

Misuse of Alcohol messages in advertising at the movie theater.				Х								
Newspaper articles, interviews and community surveys.		х		х		Х		х		Х		Х
Utilize more posters giving statistics, etc. in the community	Х			Х			Х			Х		
Involve STAND and SADD in planning school prevention activities.	х		х		х		Х		х		Х	
Enlist students to connect with legislators that can be influential in legislative hearings.		Х		Х		X		Х				Х

Form 10: Budget Limit 2 pages

Page 24 contains a sample budget form that will be used for all communities. Also include a detailed budget narrative explaining your proposed expenditures. Please keep all categories the same. Any category not listed may be added.

SUBMIT TO: Substance Abuse Division Wyoming SPF SIG 6101 Yellowstone Road – Suite 220 Cheyenne WY 82002-0480

EXPENDITURES FOR QUARTER AND YEAR

(Due On 15th of the month for preceding quarter.)

State Contract Quarterly Invoice for Wyoming SPF SIG

Cost Description	Rudgeted Amount	Current Month Exp	Year to Date Expenditures	Exp
PERSONAL SERVICES	1			_
Salaries & Wages	\$ 37,000			
Employer Paid Benefits	\$ 5,600			
SUPPORTING SERVICES				
Internet Service	\$ 200			
Telephone/Cell Phone	\$ 200			
Vehicle Expenses				
TRAVEL/TRAINING/MEETINGS				
Travel In-State	\$ 1,500			
Travel Out-of-State	\$ 2,500			
Training Fees	\$ 1,000			
Miscellaneous Meeting Expenses	\$ 500			
SUPPLIES				
Office (Consumable)	\$ 1,003			
Postage	\$ 300			
EQUIPMENT				
Maintenance				
Space Rental	\$ 4,800			
GRANTS-IN-AID				
PONATURNS-CITY, COUNTY,				
OTHER INCOME				
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES: Attach				
documentation to include: Subcontractor Name,				
Title, Contact Person for services				
WYSAC (5%)	\$ 3.620			
WyPTAC (8%)	\$ 3,620 \$ 5,792			
·				
MISCELLANEOUS COSTS				
A. Bank Fees	£ 3.400			
B. Other - Media	\$ 2,400			
Indirect Costs (8%)	\$ 5,792			
TOTAL	\$ 72,407			

LOCAL AGENCY NAME and ADDRESS: Hot Springs County Counseling Services, 121 S, 4th Street

NAME and TITLE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL: Jane Norskog, Prevention Specialist

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF LOCAL AGENCY:

Phone: 307-864-3138 Fax: 307-864-3139 E-Mail: hsccs@rtconnect.net

I certify that the expenditures reported above have been funded totally with funds awarded by the Wyoming Department of Health.

DATE

Form 11: Community Infrastructure Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will enhance the community's prevention infrastructure.

- Coordinated efforts: The people on our Coalition share information and work as a team. Ideas are shared and used in many other community coalitions. Coalition Members serve in many other capacities for the good of the community.
- Organizational structures: Researching evidence-base organizations has given some HSC agencies ideas on how they can expand their own organizational structure.
- Planning: The Prevention Needs Workbook and the Strategic Planning Workbook has given the Coalitions a good structure to address community concerns.
- Data systems: The community has realized it needs to increase their ability to collect important data.
- Workforce development: Addressing underage drinking and adult binge drinking will help to reduce absenteeism, increase safer driving and work habits, and increase production.
- Cultural competence: Prevention interviews let us hear the voices of the community.
 We interviewed people from High School, Law Enforcement, Medical Staff, Liquor Established owners, and Local Citizens.
- Evaluation and monitoring: The forms that many agencies use do not include a way to keep track of substance abuse information. The agencies suspect that the numbers are higher than data currently indicates. They agree it would be good to keep track and monitor substance abuse related incidents and events.
- Sustainability: This project enables the community to continue addressing substance abuse issues as they have for the last ten or so years.

Form 12: Cultural Competency Limit 2 pages

Describe how the project will ensure that planned activities and processes are culturally competent?

• What steps and procedures will be implemented?

Prevention interviews let us hear the voices of the community. We interviewed several different people from High School Students, Law Enforcement, Medical Staff, Liquor Established owners, and Local Citizens. We got a lot of great information regarding a variety of feelings about underage drinking and adult binge drinking in Hot Springs County.

Prevention programs that show proven success include peer-to-peer education, risk and protective factors, and youth-developed programs.

Prepare youth to make healthy, safe, and lawful decisions regarding alcohol use and driving, including making available alcohol-free activities and events.

• How will cultural competency be assessed?

On going Prevention Education will hopefully change the youth views and bring positive affects of generations to come. The Prevention Needs Assessment and the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey will give us indication of the cultural competency processes.

Form 13: Sustainability Limit 2 pages

Describe how the coalition will ensure that efforts are sustained after the project ends.

The Coalition will do all they can, using the resources available to ensure the efforts are sustained after the project ends.

Form 14: Evaluation Limit 1 page

Describe how the coalition will evaluate the activities and outcomes of the project.

Evaluations will be conducted in collaboration with Prevention Framework evaluators at the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC). All you need to include is the fact that you agree to work with WYSAC on the evaluation of all strategies.

The coalition agrees to work closely with WYSAC in developing evaluation methods regarding all causal areas in Hot Springs County.

Evaluation of all Prevention Strategies will also be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of local agencies tracking alcohol related crimes and other incidents.

Utilize research data from PNA & WYRBS

Interview people making and using the substance abuse assessments.